A VIRGINIA OUTRAGE.

We publish elsewhere from a correspordent a narrative of the experience of a Baptist Deacon in Virginia, who was lately found guilty of the heinous crime of having an old copy of The Albany Evening Journal somewhere about his premises. - We refer the reader to it for a vivid illustration of the shameless outrages now perpetrated upon mild, unoffending Christian men in the South, against whom not a word, or an act, or a susp cion even, which is amenable to criticism of any kin1, in any quarter, is proved. Such acts exhibit an insanity in the public mind that is past all bounds of reasonable belief. Are these things done from fear, or for the love of outrage? We are at a loss to know what feeling can prompt them. Virginia, under Governor Wise, has been professing an earnest desire to encourage Northern emigrants to come and settle on her unoccupied or worn-ou lards. Has she changed her policy? Is it now her design to drive out all Northern men that have been attracted thither of late, or to deter all further emigration? One thing is certain, that whether it be designed or not, such results will inevitably follow such unprovoked and abominable outrages as this to which we refer. If a Baptist Deacon, so entirely inoffensive as the man treated in the manner described by our correspondent, cannot be tolerated in Virginia, who upon earth, among the men of Northern birth and habits can be? We state the case purely with reference to Virginia's own interests, and not in the light east upon the transactions by a contemplation of the common citizenship, which demands justice and protection of every State for every man guiltless of crime, within its borders.

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1860.

ANOTHER BID FOR THE SOUTH. Mr. Douglas's demonstration to-morrow on the proposed bill protecting States against invasion, is intended as a bid for the South, but will fail in its object. His whole strength at Charleston will be cast on the first ballot, and according to information here will fall below ninety votes. A few scattering delegates from the South who prefer him, will be overruled by the action of their delegations, and be made to vote solid. Unless Maryland sends Doug-Ias men, he will have no Southern support in the Convention.

THE ILLINOIS MARSHALSHIP.

The Mashalship of Illinois is still in the market and much sought for. When Judge Breese deelined he urged the appointment of Mr. Snell, who is here pressing his pretensions. Mr. Buchavan uses all appointments to strengthen himself at Charleston, and endeavors to conciliate Mr. Pierce's friends, whom he insultingly removed, by plausible overtures. Hence the recent offer of the Treasuryship to ex-Gov. Thomas of Maryland, who promptly spurned the bribe.

THE SENATE PRINTING.

Mr. Bowman has entered into a contract with Mr. Rives for the execution of the Senate printing, to the mortification of Mr. Wendell. This wil lead to a rival establishment, and break up the mopopoly here. The Senate Committee on Printing have already ordered printed most of the documents sent in by the President and Cabinet, thus forestalling the House completely, as the law of the Last Congress, which Mr. Bowman devised for this purpose, secures the profits to the Printer for the house which first directs the printing.

A CHAIRMAN FOR THE HOUSE,

There is some disposition, in consequence of the scenes of disorder in the House, to elect a Chairman until a Speaker can be chosen, with power to suforce the rules. Mr. Adams, the ex-President, was similarly elected twenty years ago.

THE ORGANIZATION.

A number of large capitalists and leading busimess men of New-York are now here, urging an organization, and expressing the desire for Mr. Sherman's election.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

The lobby has been reënforced by important ac cessions from New-York, with persuasive influ ences, to press the Mexican treaty through the Senate.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860. Richard Realf, who reached Washington on Thurs day night with doorkeeper Jones of the Senate, was this morning examined by the Harper's Ferry Special Committee. He is reported as highly educated.

Arrangements have been made for executing the Senate and Executive Printing at River's Globe Office.

Official dispatches have been received from Vera Cruz confirming the newspaper accounts of victories for the Liberals.

r the Liberals. The advices received there from England favorable

The advices received there from England favorable to the recognition of the Juarez Government, which is expected soon to take place, have, together with President Buchanan's recommendation relative to Mexican affairs, hightened the hopes of the Liberals of complete success, and produced a corresponding depression &m 2; the Reactionists. The Mexican Cabinet, however, do not think it will become necessary to call for the aid of American troops in the contingency suggested by Mr. Buchanan.

A number of military men have written to Washington as to the truth of the report that the Juarez Government has invited volunteers from the United States, but there is no official or any other authority to sustain it, nor would they be accepted without the concurrence of our Government. The armed men who have gone, and others who are preparing to go South may have other schemes in view or be in expectation of a call for their services in Mexico.

As the protest of Mr. McLane against the Tacnbaya massacre met with no response from Miramon, so the protest of the later against the recognition of the

massacre met with no response from Miramon, so the protest of the latter against the recognition of the Juarez Government will receive no official notice from

our own.

The official advices from Vera Cruz mention nothing about the coming of the French and Spanish flects. Looking to the present unsettled condition of Europe, no interference from that quarter is apprehended. As the report emanated from the French legation, as did the former one, it is looked upon here as a part of the former one, it is looked upon here as a part of the

the former one, it is looked upon here as a part of the policy of Gabriac, (the French minister), to encourage the reactionists at the expense of the liberals.

A corious state of affairs in the City of Mexico is noticed. Formerly only prominent liberals were in prison there, but now altra-reactionists are similarly punished, owing to their respective political opinions.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to postmasters in California to transmit overland all letters not marked with the words "by steamer." To or from St. Leuis and Memphis the semi-weekly lines, and New-Orleans by way of San Antonio, which is weekly, the postage is three cents on a single letter, the distances between these points being under three thousand guilet.

The New-Orleans Picayane of Tuesday last learns from The Galveston News that Cortinus has recrossed

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The California news is quite interesting.

The California news is quite interesting.

Politicians had begun to gather at Sacramento in large quantities, preparatory to the meeting of the Legislature on the 2d of January.

Gov. Weller's last annual Message would probably be delivered on the 3d of January, and Mr. Latham, the Governor elect, would not be inaugurated until the 8th or 2th.

the 8th or 9th.

The approaching Senatorial election was the encressing topic of conversation. Gov. Weller and Gen.

Jenver were undoubtedly the leading candidates.

The friends of Senator Gwin favor Gov. Weller, as he, being a Northern man, can, after his election, there probably favor Semator Gwin's election in 1861 than could a Southern man. Gov. Latham, a Northern man, favors the election of Gen. Denver, a Southern man, in order to make it necessary that there should be a Northern successor to Senator Gwin. The Legis-lature stands politically as follows: Democrats, 23: Anni-Lecomptonites, 8; Republicans, 3, and 1 Old-Line

The people of Placerville are taking steps to build a

railroad from that downs to Folsom, to connect there with the Sacramento Valley Road.

A fire at Poker's Flat, a town in Sierra County, on the 21st, destroyed property valued at over \$20,000.

The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the

The latest accounts from Carson Valley represent the snow as being from three to five feet deep in the inhabited districts on the western side of the mountains. Mining operations were suspended.

The stock in Honey Valley was starving in large numbers. Hay was worth \$150 a tun. The number of cattle wintering in the valleys east of the mountains is estimated at 20,000. In ordinary Winters stock have thriven well there.

The Indians were suffering terribly, and lately were dying from cold and starvation.

The principal occupation of the miners, in consequence of the severity of the weather, appeared to be speculating in mining chains, which were selling all the way from \$8,000 to \$50,000 each.

It seemed to be the general opinion of those who had

It seemed to be the general opinion of those who had made explorations, that a general chain of gold and silver mines existed on the custern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, from the Honey Lake region down to the Colorados. Two young men who recently went from Sacramento to hunt in the vicinity of Humboldt Bay, were mur-dered by the Maltate Indians. A party of Humboldt

le subsequently went out to recover their remains, while on this duty attacked and killed fourteen of

the Indians.

Or gon dates are to the 14th of December.

The Oregonian publishes late news from the new Similkamen gold mines, which continued to be of an

neoureging character.

The Portland Advertiser mentions the arrival at that place of an express agent who reported that par-ties had arrived at the Dalles with twenty-five pounds of gold dust from some new mines on Caval River, which are believed to be as far north as the British possessions. The cost of board per day there was \$8. Gen. Palmer of Oregon was in the region, and had

ade a strike.

Mr. C. H. Davidson, writing from Tillamook County. Oregon, says that the Tellsmook Indians are commit-ting depredations on the property of the people in that vicinity, having burned several houses and barns.

News from Washington Territory is to Dec. 23.

A bill had passed the Assembly to remove the seat of Government from Olympia to Vancouver, but it would probably fail in the Council.

A bill has been presented to the Legislature to organize the islands between Caval de Haro and the Strait of Rassareo, as Harney County. This is the disputed territory claimed both by the United States and England.

The storm in Paget Sound and the Straits, on the

disputed territory claimed both by the United States and England.

The storm in Puget Sound and the Straits, on the 4th of December, was one of the most severe ever known. Large stocks of logs, fenced in by booms at various saw-mills along the Sound and the counceting inlets, were swept away and lost. The Seabeck mill lost one million feet of logs. The schooner Harney was blown on San Juan Island and stove. She was loaded with Government stores for Capt. Pickett's company. Her cargo was damaged to the amount of \$3,600. Nothing has since been heard of several sloops and schooners trading on the Sound.

British Columbia dates were to the 29th ult.

The Victoria newspapers are filled with political discussions, of only local interest.

Extensive preparations were making for the approaching legislative election.

The mining districts were still frozen up, and miners were at a stand still.

A good deal of building was going on at Victoria, and a large immigration was expected in the Spring.

a large immigration was expected in the Spring.

The British Government had ordered their men
sway from the island of San Juan, and abandoned the isputed territory until the Governments settle the

By speaking the whaler Onward at sea, Sandwich By speaking the whaler of December. Shand news is received to the 10th of December.

The whaling bark Vernon had been heard from. Sh

had fallen in with whales after the balance of the flee had left the Ochotek Sea, and had taken 1,600 barrel of oil. This completes the list of whalers for the season, all having been heard from.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Dec. 30, 12 m.

There is more doing since the recent arrivals, but nothing approaching to an active business. Considerable parcels of Rochelle and Cognac brandies have been taken up by the leading dealers, at former rates. Coal is unsettled, with a sale of 300 tuns of Sidney, from second hands, at a decline of \$2 per tun. Candles and coffee are quiet; stock of the latter, 52,000 pounds. Fifty tuns Eglantine pig iron sold at \$32 per tun. In raw sugars there is nothing doing; 3,000 bbls. of crushed sold at 11c. Provisions are dull and unchanged, with sales of meas pork at \$15, and beef at \$13 50 per barrel. Four hundred cases of J. H. and C. lard, by the J. W. Paine, sold at 13c. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles Seriously III. LOCKPORT, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860.

The Hon, Samuel B. Ruggles has been and still con tinnes seriously ill, with an attack of the lungs, at the residence of Gov. Hunt in Lockport.

Virginia Legislature.
RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22, 1860.
A bill appropriating \$500,000 for a State Armory, passed the Legislature on Saturday.

From Havana. New-Orleans, Saturdsy, Jan. 21, 1860.
The steamship Cahawba brings Havana advices of the 19th, but no news of importance. Sugar and Exchanges were unchanged.

Boston, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860.
Capt. Joseph C. Noyes of the revenue cutter Jackson, died at Eastport, Maine, on Tuesday, and was buried yesterday. He had been in the revenue service about 30 years.

Arrest on Charge of False Pretenses. Sr. Louis, Saturday, Jan, 21, 1860.

Joseph Hyman of the firm of Hyman & Gun, commission merchants of this city, was arrested to-day on the charge of obtaining, under false pretences, money and goods to the extent of \$10,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALEANY, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860. The Senate is not in session to-day.

ASSEMBLY.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COOPER—To incorporate the Orange County Milk Association, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are James M. Horton, Henry C. Halsey, James Kennedy, Adrain Holbert, Richard Decker, Smith P. Horton and three others.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To appropriate \$100,000 to aid the People's College.

By Mr. SLINGERLAND—To commute the punishment of Mary Hartung, now under sentence of death, to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing.

By Mr. ROBINSON—To amend the act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain

nned use of copartnership names in certain By Mr. BINGHAM-To amend the Revised Statute

By Mr. BINGHAM—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the rights and duties of landlords. [Tuis, and all similar bills introduced by the Representatives from the Anti-Rent districts, seek to repeal all those portions of the Revised Statutes on which the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals against tenants in Anti-Rent cases were based.]

By Mr. J. M. SMITH—To appropriate \$860 for a church edifice on the Indian Reservation of Cattarau-

gus county.

The bill to provide for the assessment and payment of the damages occasioned by the Quarantine incendi-aries was reported favorably.

Mr. JENNINGS reported a bill to continue the act

Mr. FLASWORTH moved for a report from the Buffalo-Savings Backers all moneys, if any, deposited there by any parties connected with the United States District Centr for the Northern District, and whether interest was paid thereon.

Alpharacutill Manday, evening at 7 o'clock.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860.

From Our Own Reporter.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Mr. Powell of Ontario has introduced a bill into the Assembly for the abolition of capital punishment, or ffenses. Mr. Powell's bill is substantially that of the stute of the State of Maine on the same subject. It provides that no person convicted of a capital offense shall be executed until the expiration of one year from the time of such conviction, and not then until the Governor shall issue his warram ordering such execu-Governor shall issue his warrant ordering such execution. In the meantime the convictis to be subjected to solitary confinement and hard liner until the day of his execution. The bill has been referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which the Hon. Arson Bingham of Renseelaer, one of the most sound and clear-headed lawyers of the Assembly, is Chairman. I am inclined to think that the Committee will report in favor of the Bill. As to its probable fate in the House I have no means of judging at present. This is a subject which to think that the Committee will report in layor of the [Mil. As to its probable fate in the House I have no means of judging at present. This is a subject which ought to receive the careful, candid, sorrous consideration of the Legislature, and if it can be demonstrated that the taking of human life by the State subserves no good purpose, the hideous gallows tree should be uprooted at once and forever. The advocates of capit, tal punishment in this State surrendered their strongert argument—that of easuaple to deter others from doing murder—when they abolished public executions, and enacted that their hateful scaffold should be erected in the jail-yard, or the jail, hidden from the gaze of that public for whose benefit they make an example of their trembling victim. If it be good to take the life of the murderer as an example and a timely warning of the fate which will be meted out to other murderers, then manifestly the more public and imposing executions are made, will be meted out to other murderers, then manifestly the more public and imposing executions are made, and the more people who may be gathered to witcess, them, the better for society. To those who arge capital punishment as a Divine command founded on the Mosaic Code, it cupit to be a sufficient reply to say that not one of these gentlemen would be willing to accept that code in its entirety. Yet, if it were of Divine origin, and intended for all time and all conditions of society and civilization—as the advocates of the gallows must contend in order to give it any force as a partion and reject another portion of that Divine law? If we must enforce capital punishment for murder because Moses did, we are equally bound to enforce the same penalty against those guilty of idolatry, enticing cause Moses did, we are equally bound to enforce the same penalty against those guilty of idolatry, enticing to idolatry, intermarriage with idolatry, false prophecy, witchcraft, the consulting of witches, violation of the Sabbath (the Jewish Sabbath, remember), cursing father or mother, eating of blood, &c. It is contended by another class that society would be endangered by the abolition of the gallows; that the crime of murder would be greatly increased; in short, that people generally would devote a considerable portion of their valuable time to the business of cutting the throats and breaking the skulls of their feliow men. This class, in their blind zeal for retaining the gallows as a means for Christian civilization and advancement, ignore the fact that a number of our sister States have ceased te put murderers to death, and that the horrible consequences which they predict have not followed. They do not, I think, duly consider the facts in the case. For instance, Maine practically abolished the death penalty in 1844—sixteen years ago, by the adoption of the set already referred to. Since that time no execution has taken place in Maine under the State not long since, but under the authority of the General Government. There are now six prisoners in the State Prison of Maine, committed under the law referred to. Six murders in sixteen years in a State with three-quarters of a million of imabitants, does not look like a fearful increase of the crime of murder. The Deputy Secretary of State of Maine expresses the opinion that the law in question has made no perceptible difference in the increase or diminution of the crime of murder, and that a large majority of the peer ple are in favor of the present system, afternaving tested it for sixteen years. In Vermont the Governor has the power of granting reprieves in cases where the sentence of death hus been pronunced, and it has been about 40 years, says the Deputy Secretary of State, since there has been an execution in that State, and the people are well satis same penalty against those guilty of idolatry, enticing to idolatry, intermarriage with idolatry, false prophecy

he following notices of bills were given: Mr. Cooper—To regulate the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors; Also, to exempt certain persons from jury duty; Also, to authorize the construction of a railroad in the

ity of New-York.

Mr. Law-To amend the Excise law; Also, for the preservation of deer, birds, and fish

uring breeding season.

Mr. Collins—To incorporate the South-western and Land Company.

No Reigns.—To define fire limits in Eastern District,

Mr. Varian-For railroads in certain streets in New-

York. Mr. Hubbell-To increase compensation of Prison Officers.
Mr. Funk-To amend the game laws.

MR, McQUADE'S BILL-A WORD TO THE

LOBBY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: In your report of the proceedings of the New-York State Legislature, I noticed that the Hon. James McQuade from Oneida, had introduced a bill "to trans fer the power of appointment from the Contracting to the Canal Board." The object of this bill is to repeal sections Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 19 of Act, Chap. 105, entitled: "An Act to enlarge the powers and define the duties of the Contracting Board," passed March 14, 1857. The passage of this bill would not only transfer the appointing power of the Contracting Board to the Canal Board, but also virtually substitute Canal Superintendents to take charge of the Canal re pairs under contract in place of Resident Engineers as emanded by the laws of 1857. Undoubtedly very few if any of the members of the Legislature ar ware of the issue contemplated by the parties urging the repeal of the power now vested in the Contracting Board. Since the year 1854, the constant aim of the Legislature has been to abolish the office of Canal Superintendents, and transfer their duties to competent engineers who from practical ability are far better engineers who from practical ability are far better qualified to advance the true interests of the State. It is a well known fact, that although the length of the old Canal required to be kept in repair by superintendents was yearly decreasing in proportion as the length of the Enlarged Canal increased, the annual cost of repairs under the old system of superintendence instead of diminishing was in many cases considerably augmented. By the law of 1857, it was specially provided that the Contracting Board shall have "the "pewer, and it shall be their duty to dispense with the "office of Superintendent of Repairs in all cases where "said repairs are placed under centract, and in all other "cases when, in their opinion, said repairs can be more "thoroughly and economically done by placing the same under the supervision of the Resident Engineers." The object of this law is plain: no superintendents were to be employed on the repairs of the Canals when the rame were under contract, the Board being positively be employed on the repairs of the Canals when the rame were under contract, the Board being positively directed to place the same under the supervision of the Resident Engineer. This arrangement, in point of economy, has operated in the most satisfactory manner. For instance, on the Middle Division of the Canal, where the entire repairs are in the hands of the Engineers, the cost for the late fiscal year have been nearly \$250,000 less than during the previous year, whereas upon the Eastern Division of the Canal, the repairs of which are all under contract at an annual cost of only upon the Eastern Division of the Canal, the repairs of which are all under contract at an annual cost of only one third the amount expended in former years, the increase during the late fiscal year has been about \$40,000. This exorbitant outlay has resulted from the employment of Superintendents, contrary to the law appointing Engineers only. In view of such an illustration, it seems questionable whether the state of the Republican party, of which I am a warm advocate would be benefited by the substitution of Superintendente in lien of capable Engineers. Under the old system of superintendence, the yearly costs became so enormous that various means were devised to remedy the evil and reduce such lavish expenditures, it being the evil and reduce such lavish expenditures, it being self-evident that full one half of the outlay was injud-

pission on the chams of the soldiers of CRTH moved for a report from the Backer of Moneys, if any, deposited ties connected with the United States or the Northern District, and whether it thereon the day evisional factors.

Property of the Canals would for a report from the superintendence of repairs on the Canals, but it is of material import; ance that practical and competent men should be a letted for such responsible positions, and in my humble opinion no individual who interests himself in the prosperty of the Canals would for a moment besidue to decide which is the more appropriate appointment, that of a canalled Superintendent or of an experienced ble opinion no individual who interests himself in the prosperity of the Canals would for a moment hesitate to decide which is the more appropriate appointment, that of a so-called Superintendent or of an experienced Civil Engineer. It is the intention of those in the Third House who are particularly zealous in procuring the transfer of power not to be limited by the advantages thereby admined, their subsequent intent on being to reinstate the original leecher and State robbers who in former years held sway on the Canals. By such an arrangement they anticipate the breaking up of the present system, by which the repairs of the Canal are placed under contract, and renewing the old system of reckless and unlimited expenditure. This portion of the Third House in question is composed of Ex-State Engineer and Canal Commissioners, old Canal Superintendents, Harbor-Masters, and large numbers of those directly interested in and to be benefited by the contemplated change. It may be well for some who are thus eager to accomplish this nefarious enterpring to refer to the Message of Governor Morgao, in which he regards the lobbying of bills, &c., as sufficiently justifying the discharge of any offending State officer.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVEN-

REASONS FOR CHANGING THE DAY.

As our readers are all aware, the Republican National Convention is called at Chicago for the 13th day of June. We were present at the meeting of the Nationa Committee, and heard the arguments advanced in advocacy of this late date, but were then, and have been ever since, quite unconvinced of its advisability. Our own opinion favored a day at least one mouth earlier; but the Committee was nearly unanimous in its decisio for the day named in the call. We trust, however, that the Committee may even yet correct what we more and more regard as an obvious error, and issue its supplementary call for some time early in May. Let us briefly state the reasons for this amendment:

I. The Republican party has everything to gain and nothing to lose by a long continued and thorough discussion of the issues before the country. No one ever hears of a Republican turning back into Democracy. Wherever changes occur, they are in the other direct tion. In order to render the whole country overwhelm ingly Republican, we only need to disseminate correct political intelligence, but for this time is necessary.

II. The comparatively recent date at which the Re publican party was formed has precluded the possibility of any thorough system of organization and discipline.

All this work is to be done after the nomination. The Democrats are old party men, rallying at a signal and trained to the service. They have on their side all the force of old party association, of prejudice and bigotry, of long habit, of attachment to a party name, and of an ignorance and servility in their ranks which make their masses rush to the support of their candi-dates and measures without discussion or question. We have none of these. Against their unquestionable efficiency we must oppose the power of private argument, constant labor, organized effort, and public discussion. These are our weapons. But it takes longer to make a disciple than to call to a ready follower. While we are engaged in the preliminary work of organizing our own forces, the already disciplined energy will be attacking our citadels and taking captive

III. The Democratic Convention will be held on th 23d of April. Thus for nearly two months they will be virtually unopposed in their campaign. While our leaders are engaged in reconciling party preferences, and maneuvering for the nomination of candidates, the Democracy will be roping in the rebellions and dissatisfied, and fastening upon the doubtful and care-less. For two months they will have the field all to themselves. During that time, those who dislike their old party will have to return to it, or be left out in the cold. They will be terrified by dire tales of what the Republican Convention will do. They will be told that if they do not return to their old places they will have to sacrifice all their old preferences, and to support a platform and a candidate full of abolitionsm, disunion, and treason. We all know how effect tive are such presages of terror.

IV. But there is another difficulty. Early in May will be held a Convention of Old Line Whigs, can ankerous Republicans, defunct fogies, frightened cot-on merchants, readers of The N. Y. Herald, venerable ladies, and shivering patriots generally, under the name of the Conservative Union party. As the obvious design of this affair is to elect the Democratic candidate to the Presidency, we may expect that Mas-ter James Brooks & Co. will manage it with an eye single to that object. No doubt some good, respecta ble old gentlemen, far behind the times, but otherwise personally unobjectionable, will be placed in nomination. Then the responsibility of selecting him, or electing a Democrat, will be thrown upon the Republican party, and very many gentlemen with goldheaded canes will be indignant, and desert us, should we prefer a man who represents our principles. Be assured that this card will be played with great skill and dexterity.

V. Another objection to a late day for holding the Convention is that it will give to the friends of our various aspirants time to get firmly settled in their allegiance to their respective favorites. Parties inside of the Republican party will spring up and be organized. All but one of these must be disappointed. And then will come the murmurs of diseatisfaction, the lethargy of discontent, the revenges of the wrathful, and all the evils of internal dissension. Better to decide the whole mestion so early as to prevent these subcivisions under e lead of aspiring candidates.

VI. It will not be possible to consolidate all the supporters of our candidate immediately upon his nomina tion. If our management be judicious, we may reckon upon the adherence of the People's Party of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, the American Party of Maryland and Delaware, the Free-Soil Party of Missouri, the Anti-Lecomptonites of many of the States, and various classes formerly belonging to our opponents, in every section. But the union of all these oranizations will be effected only by consultation and mutual forbearance and compromise, and will occupy many of the early days of the campaign. The four and a half morths are not long enough any way, but when these first weeks are exhausted in settling preliminaries, they will prove atterly too short for the work to be done.

VII. The State election in Missouri occurs on the first Monday of Angust. The gallant band of Repubicans in that State, who have so nobly upheld the banner of freedom in the midst of Slavery, protest that they cannot efficiently organize their State in so short a time as intervenes between the 13th of June and their day of election. Their protest should be heeded, and the objection removed. So in California. Probably we shall fail to carry that State, but at least we should give her stordy Republicans a chance to labor for her redemption.

VIII. The Republican party is emphatically the sarty of young men. To their vigor, vivacity, and vital force, shall we be indebted for our success. They are not to be tired out by a canvass running through half a year. Their interest will not flag because they become accustomed to the fight. It is all nonsense to say that six months is too long for a campaign. Geu. Harrison was nominated eleven months before his election, and yet, who ever saw greater enthusiasm and more indefatigable energy than in that contest? The workingmen of the party do not tire out in a day. Enthusiasm kindles enthusiasm, and the spark becomes a flame. If some early day-say Wednesday, the 9th of May-should be selected, we believe that it will meet the views of the great body of the Republicans, and that the result will be a new spirit of energy in our work and greater confidence in our triumphant victory.

These are the leading reasons for a change of the call. Will not our Committee be persuaded to reasclously and unnecessarily appropriated. Therefore, to semble and make this amendment?

POLITICAL

—A Mississippi paper says that as burnen power can "break the bonds of the claves" in that State. Whereupen The Louisville Journal observes Lat "we have no idea that the Mississippi blacks can as easily get rid of their bonds as the Mississippi whites maraged to do a few years ago."

-Governor Morgan has issued his Proclam calling a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Donald D. Shaw, member of Assembly from the Let District of Delaware. The election is to be held on Tuesday, Feb. 7.

-Ex-Postmaster Dickie of Buffulo is at Albany to answer a charge of violating the Sub-Treasury act. It is alleged that while he was Postmaster he kept his Sub-Treasury in the Oliver Lee Bank, and that daily he duly locked up the specie receipts of his office-so in form complying with the provisions of the law. But the spirit he evaded by permitting the Cashier of the Bank to keep a duplicate key of the Sub-Treasury chest, and to borrow therefrom such amounts of specie as might be necessary to meet the demands of clamorous billholders. The Bank failed, notwithstanding the assistance thus rendered; but the Government was not the loser-the cars and dogs left in place of the gold and silver having been made good. Mr. Dickie was removed for this offense, indicted, and is at Albany to s and his trial before the United States Court, Judge

-The Moline (III.) Independent treats President Buchman with frankness mingled with disrespect. "It is fortunate," says The Independent, "that this old Federalist and tyrant has but one more Annual Message to insult the intelligence of the country with.

-The Democratic State Convention at Nashville, Tern., has nominated Senator Johnson of that State for President, subject to the decision of the National Convention. The delegates selected for the State at large are Langdon C. Haynes and N. C. Whitthorne. The other delegates are Andrew Ewing, Samuel Mallagan, Wm. M. Quarles, and J. C. Atkins.

-The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer says that Gov. Letcher will use all his personal and official influence to advance the prospects of Hunter, in opposition to Wise's, in the approaching Charleston Convention.

-The Mobile Mercury learns that the health of Mr. Stallworth, the Representative in Congress from the Mobile District, has not only not improved, but his disease has become quite alarming to his many friends. The Mercury says: "No hope is now entertained by him or his friends that he can take his seat in Congress for a long time to come, and it was believed that he had determined upon tendering his resignation."

-Crawford's bronze statue of George Mason was last week erected in Richmond. The Richmond Whig says of Mr. Mason: "He was not a lawyer, but his opinions on government had all the force and dignity of legislative decrees." Here is one of the approved opinions, uttered by that statesman in the Convention to form the first Constitution of Virginia: "Slaver discourages arts and manufactures. The poor de-

"Sixrery discourages arts and manufactures. The poor despise labor when iperformed by slaves. They prevent the immigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country.

They produce the most pernicious effects on manners. Every
master of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judgmaster of slaves is born a petty tyrant. They bring the judg-ment of Heaven on a country. He held it essential that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase

-The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania is to meet at Reading on Feb. 29 next. A sharp fight is expected between the Buchanan and anti-Buchanan wings of the party.

-Cameron Clubs are organizing in Pennsylvania with a view to procure for Senator Cameron the Presidential nomination at Chicago. It was expected that the delegates to the Chicago Convention would be appointed at the Republican State Convention to be held on the 22d inst. at Harrisburg: but we learn that they are now to be elected in the Congressional Districts.

-An intelligent Republican of Fairfield County,

Conn., sends ue the following:

"It is much to be regretted that the National Republican Committee have selected so late a time as Jane 13 for the assembling of the National Convention. Very much dissatisfaction exists here in consequence. The Republicans of Connecticus, generally, so far as we are able to decide, are in favor of the nomination of Edward Bates for the Presidency. They are in favor of pursuin such a course as shall tend to concillate and consolidate the differ-ent wings of the Opposition, in order to save the country from Democratic misrule, and to secure a glorious victory next Novem-

-A daughter of Charles B. Flood, editor of The Cleveland (Ohio) National Democrat, has been appointed to an \$800 clerkship in the Post-Office, to suc ceed a Douglas man, removed. Mr. Gray, editor of The Plaindealer, himself only lately removed from the head of the Post-Office for Douglas proclivities, says, with infinite sarcasm, that the "appointment was emnently necessary," thereby intimating that there's not another Administration man but the Postmaster in

PERSONAL.

-The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian reports the following particulars respecting the late Lord Macaulay and his family, and his unfinished history of England:

ished history of England:

"It was very characteristic of the Macaulay family that the tidings of Lord Macaulay's death should have reached the public ear so slowly and circuitously. All courting of publicity, all craving for public expression of admiration, all trading upon fame and name, was peculiarly allen from the character of the decessed nobleman, as well as from those of his surviving brother, Charles noblemat, as we as from the Board of Audit, and his sister, Zachary Macaulay, Secretary of the Board of Audit, and his sister, Lady Trevelyan. The brothers and sister were linked by strong affection, not unmingled with pride on either side. They were proud of their brother's unparalleled popularity as a writer; he was proud of his brother Charles's rising repute as a most valuable and conscientious public servant; of Lady Trevlyan's intelligence and conscientious public servant; of Lady Trevlyan's intelligence and conscientious public servant; of Lady Trevlyan's intelligence and conscientions. sefuiness as the helpmate of Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose labors

usefulness as the helipunke of Sir Charles I reversal, a lose about the helipunke of Sir Charles I reversal, and approximately watched and cheered.

"Macanlay's conversation, more than that of any man I have ever met, impressed me with the notion of a memory of peeriess accuracy, the stores of which were used with an unfailing and less accuracy, the stores of which were used with an unfalling and disciplined energy of mind, manifested especially in the force and finish of the speaker's language. All Macaulay's conversation would admit of being put in print, just as it was spoken. There was nothing unfinished, slipshod, healtstingly, or half expressed. The sentences were flung before you with an irrepressione buoyancy and forcefulness of utterance, complete, clear cut, well rounded, and well linked to each other. And yet there was nothing Johnsonian, nothing pompous, assumizedation or reduction. rounded, and well linked to each other. And yet there was nothing Johnsonian, nothing pompous, sesquipedalian, or pedantic in the pixaseology. And as the manner so was the matter—pleasant, interesting, amusing, but never prosy, boring, or over ambitious for the company or the time.

"Never were pleasanter, more unrestrained, or more genial breakfasts than those of Lord Macaulay, at his rooms in the Albany—while he was still a liver in chambers, before he removed to Holly Lodge, at Campden Hill, which he has not occupied for these vertening to the property of the exact. Macaulay monologies.

to Holly Lodge, at Campden Hill, which he has not occupied for three years—if my memory be exact. Macaulay monologised, only because he had so much ready to flow forth on most subjects, that it took a long time to pump off even his surface water. But, in company with people who had something to say and could say it, Macaulay did not habitually take up more than his fair share of the conversation. Sidney Smith used to complain of Macaulay, because he was a rival, and a worse monopolist, and could not bear to see the attention of the table distracted from his own rampant and Rabelaisian fun. He, by his allusion to 'Macaulay's prilliant flashes of silence, 'gave color to the imputation caulay's brilliant flashes of silence,' gave color to the imputation of burdensome loquacity, often urged against the deceased historian. But I believe no one who saw much of Macaulay in society

rian. But I believe no one who saw much of Macaulay in society will be found to indorse that charge.

"Among the most homorable characteristics of Lord Macaulay—of which I am glad to see such general recognition—should be mentioned, his rare freedom from all tains of self-serving or jobbery. Great as were his opportunities of serving relatives, connections, or dependents, he systematically abstained from all exercises of his liftuence on their bohalf; and this, though a warm friend, an attached kinsman, and a most affectionate brother. When he was last in office, his brother—who was at the Bar, but who was at once well fitted and inclined for the public service—was without any public employment. Lord John Russell, when he subsequently appointed this brother to the treasureship of the Mauritius, informed him that he never even knew Lord Macaulay may be thought by many to have carried this abnegation of indusence to an excess; for this brother has in all his subsequent employments proved himself one of the most efficient and tion of influence to an excess; for this brother has in all his subsequent employments proved himself one of the most efficient and popular of civil servants. I may also mention—what in Lord Macaulay's lifetime the public never learned from him or by his wish—that Lord Macaulay was unwearied and most liberal in his charities, especially to all needy literary brethen. The amount distributed by him in this way would, I am satisfied, astonish the public; but it will never be known. Careful as he was in business extent in his charities at least his careful. matters, in his charities at least his right hand never knew what his left was doing. "Though when Lord Macaulay begun his history he boped to

bring it down to the limits of living memory, he had long ago abandoned this hope. Latterly the utmost range he gave himself was down to the accession of the House of Hanover, and this he had hoped to accomplish in five, if not four more volumes. I do

not think the would over have so compression of Queen Anne-with its statesmen. reign of Queen Ance-with its statemen, powered modess would have been ground too tempting to his well-stored modess and his strong love of the writers of that age, for any charge narrow limitation. He must have overflowed into community in traffice, and criticism. Two volumes of the unfinduced hate traffice, and criticism. Two volumes of the unfinduced hate traffice, so far advanced to completeness, as that we are, I believe, so far advanced to completeness, as that we look to see them before long. And with those two, I feet, ou cinding the reign of William, and ushering us over the threshed them. of that of Anne, we must rest content."

-We cheerfully comply with the request to lay the

following contradiction before the public:

"Dr. Jones presents his compliments to the Editor:
TRIBUSE, and begineave to state that the charge made him by the New-York correspondent of The Mobile Regist copied into Tan Tribuses of the 21st inst., of being the stiffeners, lumenables Crisis in section 1. elper's Impending Crisis, is an unprovoked, unmitte

" It is needless to add, so far as those who know him are co

"The heades to sid, so far as those who know him are concerned, that he u derly repudiates the doctrines of that book, and
is the antipodes of Abolificonism in all its forms and phases.

"Moreover, he has only to state that Helper is as wholly unknown to him personally as the King of Thabuetoe.

"Papers which have copied the charge will please be se good
as to copy this unqualified derdal.

"New-York, Jan. 22, 1860."

-Ex-Gov. Boutwell of Massachusette has resign the Secretaryship of the Board of Education of the State, and has been admitted to the Suffelk bar -Bills have been reported in the Virginia Hot

Representatives granting a pension to Mrs. Bu

whose husband was killed at Harper's Ferry, and a pension to Edward McCabe, wounded at the -Jacob Schultz, esq., died at New-Windsor, Oange County, on Sunday night, the 8th inst, at the age of 83 years. He was, perhaps, the oldest editor

in the State. He was a grandson of Christian Otto Schultz, who emigrated to this country in 1736, and was the projenitor of the numerous family of that name now to be found in various parts of the Union. -The Schenectady Evening Star gives the followng account of the Hon. Clark B. Cochrane's recent

"For some time past be has been suffering from Ill health, brought on by overtaring himself in the performance of professional duties, previous to his departure for Washington. On his return, and after remaining at home for some days without improvement, he was advised by his physicians to go to the Giffton Water Cure. On Wednesday morning of this week, he, in company with his wife and physician, started for that institution; arrived at Utica, he expressed a desire to call upon Dr. Gray, with whom he was on terms of personal intimacy. Dr. Gray advised him that all he needed was rest and quiet, and proposed that he should remain for a time with him, at the same time giving him and his friends the encouraging assurance that he entertained nadoubt of his speedy and complete restoration to health. The proposition neet the approbation of Mr. C. and his friends, and he was left in the care of Dr. Gray."

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati

-The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Inquirer states that "all social relations between Mr. Postmaster Holt and the President ceased some days

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, which left Liverpool on the morning of the 7th inst., arrived here at

The dates are the same as those by the Circassian; but we select a few items of interest. The steamer Nova-Scotian, from Portland, arrived

at Liverpool at 71 o'clock on the morning of the 5th. Mr. David Hughes, the solicitor, who absconded with liabilities to his clients amounting to £160,000, had been tried and sentenced to ten years penal servitude. A correspondence had recently taken place between Miss S. P. Remonds, a free-born American woman of color, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London. A visé to Miss Remonds passport was refused

by Mr. Dallas, on the ground that she was a person of The Paris Moniteur thus formally announces the

retirement of Count Walewski: retirement of Count Walewski:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will,
Emperor of the French, to all present and future,
greeting, have decreed and do decree as follows:

"ART. I. M. de Thouvenel, Embassedor at Constantinople, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the
stead of M. le Comte Walewski, whose resignation is

"ART. II. M. Baroche, President of the Council of "ART. H. M. Baroche, President of the Council or State, will act ad interim as Minister for Foreign Af-fairs until the arrival of M. de Thouvenel. ART. III. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree. "Done at the Palace of the Toileries, the 4th of January, 1809. "ARCHIBALD FOULD." "ARCHIBALD FOULD."
"Minister of State."

The new Grand Vizier of Turkey had dispatched a

note to the Powers, expressing his approval of the Suez Canai sheme, should they come to an understanding on the subject.

The London Times of Friday says, "In American Securities there has been a decline in the shares of the New-York Central, and quotes sales: United States 5s, 921@921; Illiuois Freeland, 89; do. Shares, 39@40, 391 disc.; N. Y. Central Sinking of 1883, 841 @841 N. Y. and Erie Shares, assented 10.

Passengers.

Passengers.

In steamship Africa, from Liserpool.—Mr. Peacock, Miss A. Johnsen, Mr. Julius Van Delft, Mrs. Van De R. Mrs. M. D. Van Delft, J. A. Bliss, John Sykes, ir., Robert Spedding, S. A. Jacobus, A. Lee Ward, Mr. Fientent, E. Granter, D. de Augells, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Ansiey, S. H. Brownbill, T. A. Camstock, Mr. Degee, A. L. Mahondean, Hugh Wilson, A. G. Findley, Mr. John Hamilton, Mr. Lougmire, Mr. G. Gunther, Mr. Swainwick, E. C. Hall, J. C. Bany, R. F. Gill, Wm. H. Freewell, Joseph Ayres, Robert Lawson, Thomas Brittan, Mr. Cochrane D. A. Sidney, J. Northon, H. B. Goodwin, J. Patrick, Robt. Slimo, Jas McCreery, D. G. Bowman, E. Wallack, Reger Ferdmant, Barthelomi Charlas, John Ferrier, John Pearson, Smuel Brown, Mrs. Briter, James Walker, Arhur Leopper, Mrs. Millburn, T. J. Mitchell, Archibald McGoun, August Stursberg, W. A. Gans.

HORRIBLY BURNED .- Last night, shortly after 11 o'clock, the occupants of No. 43 Laurens street were alarmed by the piercing shricks and screams of a person in distress, and upon entering the apartment whence the noise emanated, they found a young woman named Ann Clinton lying upon the floor with her clothes in a blaze. A bed quilt was instantly thrown over her, but before the flames could be extingui she was horribly burned about the body and face. Not a vestige of clothing remained. Her eyes were burned out, and her face so badly disfigured as to render iden tification impossible. Officer Halstead of the Eighth Precinct, hearing the outery, hastened to the spot and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the poor woman. She was conveyed to the Hospital in a dying condition. It was stated that her husband went out about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, leaving her \$9 to take care of, and that, shortly after his departure, she spent a portion of the money for liquor. No one was with her in the evening, and the supposition is, that while intoxicated she fell upon the stove, thus setting her clothes on fire. She was 20 years of age, and had been married only a few years.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.-The screw steam ship Edinburgh, Capt. Jeffery, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th inst. and Queenstown on the following day, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news has been anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon and the Circassian.

The steamer New-York left this port on Saturday morning for Bremen, via Southampton, taking out one hundred and four passengers, and \$75,000 in specie.

A NEW BAGGAGE DEPOT .- The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the better accommoda-tion of the traveling public, have established an office in the building now used as a freight depot, at the corner of White and Centre streets, for the exclusive purpose of checking Albany baggage, where passengers can have their baggage checked, and conveyed free of charge to the Company's depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, in time to meet the 9 a. m. mail, which arrives at Albany at 3:40 p. m.; and the 3:30 p. m. express, which arrives in Albany at 9 p. m. Baggage will also be forwarded, free of charge, to the New-York Central Railroad depot at Albany. The office will be open daily from 7 to 8; a. m., and from 1 to 2:45 p. m., for this purpose, on and after today.

We cheerfully publish the following: "The complaint spainst Mr. Henry Richards has been with-drawn by us, on account of there being no foundation in it.
"L. L. FALK & Co."